As in the case of English and Vernacular School teachers, 6 teachers of Sanskrit Schools should be trained every year and stipends granted therefor. That was necessary in order to secure uniformity in imparting instruction in the several schools. If there was any technical objection or difficulty to train the Sanskrit teachers in existing Training Schools, they might be sent to the Training College at Chidambaram, an institute recognised by the Madras University.

The control over the Sanskrit Schools vested, under the existing arrangement, partly in the Assistant Inspector of Vernacular Schools having jurisdiction, partly in the Principal, Sanskrit College, and partly in the Director of Public Instruction. That was not satisfactory. The power of appointing teachers was vested in Assistant Inspectors having no knowledge of Sanskrit. The inspection work was entrusted to the Principal, Sanskrit College. But, owing to the heavy work in the College, he could hardly find the time and convenience to inspect the schools scattered throughout the length and breadth of Travancore. If the whole control be vested in the Principal and if he had the time to inspect each school at least twice a year, it would no doubt be a satisfactory arrangement. But amidst his other duties connected with the College, he could not discharge his duty of inspection satisfactorily. It would therefore be advisable to appoint a person duly qualified in English and Sanskrit as an Inspector of Sanskrit Schools, to control all the Sanskrit Schools in the State.

There was no Sanskrit School either in Central or in North Travancore. Persons who could not afford to go in for English education but were desirous of learning Sanskrit were thus denied an opportunity. There were two grant-in-aid *Veda Patasalas*, one at Ambalapuzha and the other at Mavelikara, but they were not open to non-Brahmins. The member was against the award of grants to schools run on a communal basis and he prayed for the opening of a Sanskrit School in Central Travancore, which, in course of time, might be raised to a college.

In conclusion, the member prayed for the appointment of headmasters of Sanskrit Schools on the Sanskrit Text-Book Committee and the Sanskrit Examination Board. Persons possessing qualifications in Sanskrit should also be given appointments in the Excise, Survey and Registration Departments where they could be entertained.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Govindan, all that you said will be noted and considered.

82. Needs of the Nanjinad Ryots.

MR. SADASIVAN PILLAI SIVARAMALINGAM PILLAI (*Member, Agastisvaram taluk*) represented that the ryots of Agastisvaram suffered from want of pathways and roads for taking manure, agricultural implements, cattle, etc., to their fields. The numerous representations on the subject had been of no avail. As an instance in point, the Parakkai-Tamaracolam road had not been completed although the estimate for the same had been sanctioned long ago. The member prayed for the early construction of the following roads :—

(i) A road from Kottaram through Narikulamcheri to join the Vattakottai road.

(ii) A road joining the road passing along the northern side of Kulasekharapuram with the Vazhukkamparai-Anchugramam road and passing along the Putrakulam bund.

(iii) A road from the bridge across the Puttanar at the 13th mile to the Tovala channel, western branch. The road was most necessary for the people of Kulasekharapuram, Lakshmipuram, Osaravilai and other places, who were obliged to take their cattle, agricultural implements, etc., along the uneven beds of channels intended for draining the surplus water from the fields. The road remained unfinished in spite of several representations made to the Chief Engineer.

(iv) A road from the Myladi camp-shed to the Tovala channel.

(v) A road from Azhakiapandipuram road up to Chenkulam.

(vi) A road from the southern side of the Subrahmanya temple to Tovala channel *via* Kamanachanputtur.

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(vii) A road joining the 3rd mile of the Ozhukinasseri-Terur road with Terekalputtur-Terur road and passing through Putugramam Vadakkur, Tekkur, Pishattikulam, and other places. During floods, the people found it difficult to go out on account of the absence of the above road.

(viii) A road from Tottipallam to Tamaracolam *via* Kottakkara channel.

The pathway from Marutvamalai Tottipallam to the foot of the hills should be converted into a cart road and metalled and taken over for departmental maintenance.

Like the ryots of the Tovala taluk who were allowed free passes for the collection of green leaf manure, etc., required for agricultural purposes from the forest reserves of that taluk, the ryots of the Agastisvaram taluk should also be allowed the concession.

The levy of grazing fees was a source of hardship. A fee of one anna per sheep per *annum* was being recovered from the ryots. The fee should be abolish

The need for a Veterinary Hospital at Myladi was keenly felt by the ryots. A hospital should be opened at an early date.

The tax due to *Sripandaravaka* was being recovered in kind. But if the tax was not paid on or before the 15th of each of the *kist* months, demand notices were issued to the defaulters, asking them to remit the tax in money at the prevailing *nirak* rates. The demand notice fee at 4 chs. each was also being unjustly recovered, irrespective of the fact whether the notices were served or not. The fee should be recovered only from those on whom the notices were actually served. The majority of the tax-payers were willing to pay the tax in money. The member therefore prayed that the *Sripandaravaka* tax be also commuted into money payment.

DEWAN'S REPLY : Mr. Sivaramalingam Pillai, I do not think Nanjinad is worse off in the matter of communications than some of the northern and central taluks of Travancore. You should consider yourself more fortunate than the people of Shertallai, Muvattupuzha or Parur.

In regard to the Parakkai-Tamaracolam road, it is only a small portion that remains to be completed and when that is done the road will be taken up for maintenance next year.

You then detailed a number of new roads, all in connection with agricultural needs which you would like to see constructed. All these will have to be investigated and in regard to such of them as are found necessary, estimates will have to be prepared and the works taken up in the order of urgency.

You then asked for the removal of the fee for sheep-grazing. You just told me that the fee is one anna per sheep per *annum*. That is not a very heavy payment to make. It is spread over a period of 12 months and I cannot regard that as imposing any hardship.

As regards the Veterinary Hospital at Myladi, I will ask the Director of Agriculture to enquire into the matter and send me proposals.

83. Needs of Nanjinad.

MR. R. SIVASUBRAHMANYA NADAR (*Member, Nominated*) said that Nanjinad, comprising the taluks of Tovala and Agastisvaram, might be fitly called the granary of the State, being the most fertile part in Travancore. It contributed the major portion of the land revenue of the State and had therefore a legitimate claim for a proportionate amount being spent on public works there. The means of communication in Nanjinad always stood in need of extension and improvements. The existing roads were insufficient to meet the demands of the people and the following public works required immediate attention :—

(1) The people of Manikettipottal had opened a ryots' road leading to their village from Dharmapuram. It was in a very neglected condition and unfit for cart traffic, and should be taken over by the Government for departmental maintenance and extended so as to join the Parakkai-Pulluvilai road *via* Mukilanvilai.

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